## The Journal's Assaults on Judge Per-

Our very learned neighbor, the central organ of the Republican party of Indiana, and most of our readers have probably witnessed exhibitions of learned pigs, has been devoting the columns of that print in what we presume it regards reviews of the opinion recently delivered by Judge PERKINS upon martial law, military law, or the war powers of the President of the United States In its issue of Friday it says the opinion "concludes with a labored attempt to prove that the rebellion and the revolution were alike right, alike in origin, purposes and in defenders against unscrupulous tyranny in the governments they were resisting." The opinion makes no attempt of that kind. It only asserts, so far as the rebellion is concerned, and which every honest man must be willing to concede to be true, that the rebellion did not originate in an attempt to overthrow the government of the United States. Quoting the language used by the Court, "The rebellion consists in an attempt, if we have read aright, to withdraw a certain portion of people and territory from under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States-to divide the Union, leaving the North under the existing government, and placing the South under a newly created government." Upon this statement of the facts in the case, for no intelligent person can denv that the Confederates before the commencement of hostilities sent commissioners to Washington to negotiate a peaceable separation, an equitable division of the Union, the Journal charges that the opinion attempts to prove that the rebellion and the Revolution were alike right. It expresses no sentiment of that kind. All the rebels have ever asked is a division of the Union, "placing the South under a newly created wernment."

But If we concede all that the Journal charges, that the opinion is a labored attempt to prove that the rebellion and Revolution were identical in origin and purposes, the central organ of the Republican party of Indiana should have modesty enough and should be the last to call in question and condemn the expression of that sertiment from any source. After the election of Mr. Lincoln, and when secession appeared inevitable, the Journal for months argued with both zeal and ability that the dissatisfied States had a right, or were justified upon the principles on which our government was based, to sever their connection with the Union. In proof of what we state, we quote the following extract from an editorial in the Journal of November 28, 1860: "We, having established our government by revolution, on the right of a people at any time to change a government which is oppressive to them, cannot deny that right to those who declare our government oppressive. What we claimed as our right we cannot deny to those who claim it of us and assert our claim at the outset. They may be mistaken. In our judgement they are fatally mistaken; but we cannot judge for them whether the Federal Government is too oppressive for endurance any more than England could judge for us. We know how eloquently may be urged the 'glory of this great country,' and 'the Union cemented by the blood of our fathers,' but it is all wasted beside the one plain, simple fact that if any State in this Union feels the Union to be injurious and oppressive, a civil war won't change her opinion, in fact it is not calculated to change it; and if she will not stay in the Union it will be cheaper and kinder to let her go. The argument that secession is unconstitutional, and involves ever so many violations of law and party pledges, is little better than trifling with so serious a subject. Men do not treat a revolution as they would a trespass, and urging the enforcement of the Constitution as a remedy for secession is just as wise as urging a man whose house is on fire to keep it in good repair."

In the same article the Journal declares that "secession is revolution," and that the people of any dissatisfied State had the right to withdraw from the Union if in their opinion that government had become oppressive to them. There can be no more complete justification of the rebellion than the argument of that print.

The Journal in its reviews or criticisms only takes exception to the argument of the Court. It does not attempt to controvert, he it cannot successfully, the legal positions announced in the opinion. Hence we must couclude that even the Journal considers that the usurpations of power by the President under the plea of military necessity are gross violations of the Constitution and the rights of the citizen which that instrument was created to secure and protect. We copy another extract from the same editorial of the Journal from which we have quoted, to show that it is now arguing for or sustaining a despotism in opposition to popular rights. It says: "We deem it superfluous te argue that a popular government can never be preserved by force. The act of compulsion changes it to a despotism so far as the parties affected by it are concerned. It is no government of theirs any longer, and despotism is simply a government that the governed don't create. Consequently if "coercion" preserves the body, it surely destroys the life of this great popular government. It secures us an union without unity, an aggregation of States without sympathy. And it does no more."

After expressing such sentiments and justifying "coerciou" which may preserve the body, while it surely destroys the life of this heretofore great popular government, the Journal attempts to condemn the court and bring it into disrepute by attributing to it an opinion which it never expressed, but which strange to say, is identical with the sentiments it advocated when overt act was committed. Certainly, the Journal should not object to the Court reiterating its deliberately expressed opinions. It occupies, however, in so doing, a most remarkable position. After stating that it was superfluous to argue that a popular government can be maintained by force, it has become a most violent advocate of force to maintain the Union, admitting at the same time that such a Union is not worth preserving and that this act of compulsion changes the government to a despotism. With such a record, can we arrive at any other conclusion than that the Journal, representing the Republican party of Indiana, is the apologist of despotism?

The Washington correspondent of the

Cincinnati Enquirer says: The regular Democratic cancus, Hon. J L Dowson, of Pennsylvania, President, and Hou. N Perry, of New Jersey, Secretary, was held last night (Thursday ) The only important business transacted was the announcement of the following committee to prepare an address to the country. It is composed of one member from each Congressional Democratic State delegation: Maine, Hon Lorenzo Swett; New Hampshire, Daniel Mary; Connecticut, J. English; New York, Francis Kernan; New Jersey, William Wright; Pennsylvania, C. R. Buckalew, L. B. O Harris; Onio, George Bliss; Kentucky, Wm. H. Wadsworth; Indiana, T. A. Hendricks; Illinois, James D. Allen; Missouri, Wm A Hall; Michigan, Augustine C. Baldwin; Wisconsin J. L. Brown; California, J. A. McDougall; Delaware, Willard Saulsbury.

A leading Republican paper says that even if the Administration has committed some mistakes, it is useless to cry over spilt milk." "Yes," save Prentice—"but we can't help crying over needlessly split blood."

LEGAT MERIDOL OF STREET, STORY

we reproduce the following comments of the our warmest thanks. Cincinnati Enquirer upon the decision of the Court, and commend them to the consideration of all who value constitutional liberty, and are ready, as were the patriots of the revolution, to maintain it with the pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. Says the En- Chambers. The following specimens of their

We publish to day a decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, which is worthy the attention the friends of constitutional liberty It is an able examination into the military authority of "There have been several stormy scenes in the trines of happier days. The appellant in the erate and courteous to their adversaries. M isonment. The Captain, in his answer, justified the order and its execution by the command very dignified position for so lofty a functionary. of his superior, the Provost Marshal of Indiana. The Common Pleas held the justification suffi upon rising: "He had not the presumption to cient, and a bar to the suit for damages; and imagine that anything he could say would change upon this the appeal was taken to the Supreme | the vote of the Chambers, but that he had some

any where within the boundaries of the original a celebrated orator of the Revolution, when he gitimate power to suspend the civil law every have behind us all France." where, and to subject the people to the operation of martial law, declared and executed by military officers, acting under the express or implied authority of the President. The end sought to be ondition of a soldier of the army, and to exalt, in all cases, wherever the Administration should noose, the military above the civil jurisdiction stitutional libercy as valuable should be found not only upholding practices in conformity with this idea, but actually taxing their faculties to is a fact that there never was a despotism upon the face of the earth that had not its advocates among those who assumed to be wise in claim it, and act upon it. matters of government, and to be guided by motives of the most disinterested character; and if be fore this, in the United States, hopes of better things had been entertained, nothing is truer in How the Rodicals Propose to titlethe light of past events than that such hopes

It is not our design to review the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana at length. The ctrines which it upholds are those which we have, in our imperfect way, endeavored to keen before the minds of the people, for which we have, in innumerable instances, been taxed with disloyalty. In the eyes of the organs of the Ad ministration, when appearing in the columns of the Enquirer, they have been the badges of treason, and proof positive of sympathy with ession. Nevertheless, they are doctrines without the recognition of which no good can result from war, nor any safety follow peace. A return them in practice is the only thing that can give efficiency to military operations, or preserve the country from that anarchy which now threatens to overthrow all law and constitution, and make despotism the only reluge from even

reater misfortunes. The decision is an able and conclusive defense of the rights of the citizen and of the civil juris diction in all places where actual war does not exist. "The existing rebellion in the United States," says the Court, "vast as is its extent, is not general, but local. It is confined to the Southern States. It is a sectional rebellion. The right of the military officers to govern by martial law arises from the fact of existing or mmediately impending force, at a given place and time, against legal authority." Governments have no right to create war in a tranquil section, and in the midst of a peaceful population; and by virtue of such creation take the rule from the hands of the civil authorities, declare new crimes, and constitute tribunals to inflict upon citizeus, in no way subject to military rule, new and barbarous punishments. Says the

"We feel constrained, then, to come to the ion that the war power of the President is mited to the simple right of exercising martial aw, simply as a military chief, locally and tem orce renders it a military necessity. No other doctrine can be reconciled with the Constitution of the United States, or is compatible with the liberties of the people "

Entirely germain to the matter in hand are cerin remarks of the Court having relation to the itical condition of the rebellion-its original ign, and the effects of its success. To over throw the Government of the United States, de stroy constitutional liberty, and extinguish for ever all hopes of the existence of free institutions. are the crimes with which the leaders of the re pellion are charged with having resolved to consummate The war is, therefore, represented by the organs of the party in power as a war for liberty; and we are constantly being told, in the face of its obvious untruth, that, if the South shall succeed, gone will be the hopes of freedom to mankind, now and forever In leed, so strenusly determined are those organs to have this alsehood believed, that to deny its truth has been out upon the footing of treason against the Gov ment; and the time has been when he would e worthy to be considered a courageous man who should dure to affirm in a public assembly hat we were simply fighting for the doctrine of erritorial indivisibility, and that neither civil lib erty nor the Constitution were, in any way, nec essarily implicated in the result. In corroboraion of the views which we have sometimes ex ressed, therefore, we are glad to cite the opin on of the Supreme Court of Indiana-a body whose loyalty few will dare to impuum:

"The rebellion itself did not originate in any attempt, as we have read its history, to over throw the Government of the Utited States; and now it is ostensibly prosecuted for that purpose The rebellion consists in an attempt, if we have read aright, to withdraw a certain portion of the cople and territory from under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States-to di-

That is to say, the people of the South are trying to do that which the ancestors of the people for the United States, North and South, tried to do on another occasion, and succeeded. The o do on another occasion, and succeeded. The rine upon which the first attempt was made was that "the just powers of the government are erived from the consent of the governed " The acts of the patriots of the American Revolution are apply described in the very words in which the Supreme Court of Indiana describes the acts of the leaders of the rebellion; consisting "in an ttempt to withdraw a portion of the people and erritory from under the jurisdiction of the Govrument of" Great Britain-"to divide the Union -leaving" England "under existing government, and placing" America "under a newly created

mind facts that have transpired in Ohio not with- noise is being made about it; and there is no end out occasioning agitation. Citing different con-attutional rules which have been carried into. Pish, who, however, in all he did, only obeyed

effect in Indians, the Court continues: "S, were the arbitrary arrests for pretended tional and legal rights all rest upon the same a million of dollars out of the rich planters and punish Griffin—the appellant—for sulling a mother quarter of a million by selling permits to fish for oysters in the waters of his department arrest and punish him for expressing what they might assume to style a disloyal opinion. If

several months ago, arrested by military author-ity at his home, and imprisoned. He underwent order that these "loyal" men may roll in luxury. a mock trial by a pretended Military Commis-sion, was convicted and sentenced to banishment, of the District Court of the United States, sworn to support the Constitution, and to recognize that instrument and the laws made under it as his paramount rule of judicial conduct, sanctioned those proceedings, and decided that the citizen of the conduction of powder. In some cases the former possessor

A Mlow for Constitutional Liberty- pizance of qualities so insignificant, will beceaf-Decision of the Supreme Court of ter wonder whether that Judge was more knave, coward or tanatic. The decision which he ren-We published on Monday last the opinion or bered, be a monument to his disgrace, as the delecision of the Supreme Court of the State upon | cision rendered by the Supreme Court of Indiana the war power of the President or the military in the case before us will be a monument to his authority of the representation of the government. honor. But we have no elaborate eulogy to be-In the present juncture of our public affairs this decision stands in violent contrast with that of question is of absorbing interest to every citizen, the parasite who groveled, through filthy ways. as it involves the rights, and duties and obliga- to power among us. The members of that tions of all who owe allegiance to the govern- Court have done their duty, and that, under the circumstances, is no slight praise, and, as one of ment. As a matter of public interest, therefore, the lovers of constitutional liberty, we give them

An Example. Our Domocratic Senators, Congressmen and Representatives in the different State Legislatures may as well take an example from the heroic conduct of the opposition in the French

courage and their disdain of unwarrantable im-

putations are well worthy of the imitation of

those in opposition to their own despotism: the government; or, according to the current Chambers during the week; but the intemperate seology of the times, "the war power of the language has never proceeded from the opposi-Constitution;" and indicate in some quarters at tion. These formidable fifteen or twenty men least, the tendency to return to the better doc- are sure of their force and can afford to be modease, a citizen, was arrested and imprisoned upon Rouland, the minister of state, was most unfor charge of having violated the order of a Pro- tunate, in a reply to M Jules Favre, in using the rost Marshal, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating | word "disloyal" as a personal epithet The wors to soldiers within the city of Indianapolis. | moment the word was uttered the whole opposit After his release he commenced suit against the tion rose to their feet and protested against it as Provost Marshal, Captain Wilcox, for false im unparliamentary; consequently, his excellency, the minister of state, was force to retract-not

M. Thiers, who spoke again yesterday, said thing to say about principles." Jules Favre said The doctrine supported by the advocates of the boldly the day before, that it was not with the var power, and practiced upon by the Adminis | hope of earrying their measures that they were tration, is that the fact of the existence of war now putting forth all their force; they felt, with ion conferred upon the Administration the le- said, "We are but six in this inclosure, but we

It is a burning shame that we, the inheritors and participators of many years of freedom. should learn + freeman's duty from the subjects obtained was to reduce the citizen, so far as his of a despotism. But the grand position of these oligation to obedience was concerned; to the few men, standing out for liberty against the most powerful potentate of modern times, surrounded with every appliance for his success and It is strange that men professing to regard con- their destruction; is a lesson which, through the humiliation of the contract, should burn itself into the American heart. Our friends, too, are in support of them upon but few in that enclosure at Washington; but inciple, but it is no less true than it is stronge. they have behind them the people of the United States. Would that they could feel this, pro-

## FROM WASHINGTON.

construct" the Union-The Real Reconstruction-What Kind of a "Restoration" is Possible-Illustrations of Official Corruption.

|Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.| WASHINGTON, January 26.

It is understood that the Committee on Reconstruction. (I mean the committee so called.) will oon make a report, recommending certain ac ion on the part of Congress. The members of the committee are foolish enough to believe, or else they pretend to believe, that the Southern people are longing for an opportunity of throwing off the yoke of their oppressors, of laying down the weapons of their rebellion, and of accepting the terms of the President's proclamation. In other words, that they wish to revolt from the Government which they have formed-that they are anxious to liberate all their slaves, and change the whole social fabric of the south-and that they are impatient to surrender up all their possessions to a horde of New England Yan kees, and humbly accept whatever species of government and whatever social and political status it may please Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner to bestow upon them. This is what this committee either believes, or pretends to believe; and its action will be based upon this

I need not say that any such belief is a delusion and a snare. I know that the public senti-The unwise action of the administration towards the South, in relation to slavery and the conduct of the war, has united the Southern people as one man against the North. The Confederate government is far from being perfect; but, such as it is, it was established by the people of the Southern States, and is their work. Jeff. Davis is their President, elected by their votes. Their government does for them what the administra-tion of Mr. Lincoln refused to do. It guarantees to each State the rights of that State. When the United States Government does that as it will do as soon as a Democratic administration comes into power, then the Southern people will be ready to return to the Union

I am informed that the committee above alluded to will even go the length of asserting in its report that the Southern people are so anxous for the restoration of the Federal author ity that they will gladly abolish slavery and de liver up ther leaders in chains, if they can be once more received into the Union; and one pedantic member of the committee has written a paragraph for the report, in which such a 'restoration' is compared to the restoration of the monarchy in England after the death of Crom-Such a "restoration" would be no restoration at all; for it would "restore" to the Southern people what they never had, namely; a form of State government and a sistem of social polity which they abhor and detest. The people of the South, in common with the people of the North, do indeed look forward to a resto ration that would restore to every citizen and to every State the rights which were enjoyed from the day the Republican party came into power. Such a restoration is what every good citizen, North and South, prays for every day, and sin cerely hopes to see. Such a restoration would ndee! find its parallel in the restoration of Charles II. and in the joy of the people of England at that event. For that was not as much the restoration of monarchy; its was the restoration of the constitutional government of the country. For that reason it was that the people of England gave way to those manifestations of joy which

Maculay has described. The form of our government has been changed nto a military despotism. The best of our citizens are arrested without warrant, and imprisvide the Union, leaving the North under existing law. The Constitution has been trampled in the oned without hope of release, or banished without government, and placing the South under a newly dust. All this has been done by the usurpers That is to say, the people of the South are who now insist upon being called "the governthere will be a "restoration" of our former system of government, and there will be some hope

of reconstruction. What I said, in a recent letter, about the corruption that pervades every department of the military service, has just received a remarkable illustration. You remember Schenck, of Vienna, and his man Fish; the latter appointed by Schenck Provost Marshal of Maryland, in which capacity he arrested hundreds of worthy and innocent citizens, sent dozens of delicate ladies across the lines in mid winter, and cut up other didoes of that kind? Well, Fish himself, the great arrester, has been arrested, and is now here, in the same pris-In denying to the President the right "to set on to which he sent scores of people far better apon martial law, without its having first de than himself. The charges against him are of ared by the sovereign power of the State," the the most grave and serious nature, and involve Court makes certain suggestions which call to fraud and corruption in the very worst degree A Schenck's orders. A pretty pair, these were, to manage the destinies of a great State. But, af disloyal opinions in violation of the constitu-tional right of freedom of thought and opinion. It is such men whom the administration delights These and other acts in disregard of constitu- to honor. Look at Ben. Butler, after squeezing or aciple. If the military could legally arrest merchants of Louisiana, now trying to eke out they could not legally punish him for the one, until he has first paid a good round sum to But-they could not for the other " ler for the privilege! And so it goes Wherever A peaceful citizen of the State of Ohio was, an official of the Lincoln administration as power

Ohio had no title, under the Constitution, to re had reversed the usual order, placing the ball at dross. The world, if it shall consent to take cog the bottom of the barrel and the powder on top.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Plans of the Rebels for the Spring Campaign-Startling Revelations in Gen. McClelian's Report-How the Southern People are to be Despoiled of their Homes.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] Washington, January 29.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, made the astounding tatement in the House yesterday, that the rebels were making a last despairing effort to raise men enough to break through the Union lines, and to transfer the seat of war to Northern soil. Mr. Schepck is very much in the dark, and he has a very confused idea of the real military strength of the rebels, or of their designs for the campaigns of 1864. It is curious, too, to contrast the atterances of Mr. Schenck to day, with what this country.

It is also hinted that the exemption clause will he said, and with what his fellow Republicans said, swo years ago. Two years ago Mr. Schenck and his fellows declared that the backbone of the rebellion was broken, and that the rebellion was on its last legs, and that, in six months more, every vestige of rebellion would be crushed out. Well, here we are, close to the end of the third year of the war, and now what does Mr. Schenck say? Why, that the military power of the rebels is so great that they are going to invade the North a second time, next summer! Mr. Schenck is right this time, but he has not told half the truth. The simple fact is, as we will prove to our cost when the spring campaign opens, that the Confederates will have a far more effective military force in the field by next March than they have ever had before. I have seen several very intelligent men from the South, quite recently; and I am convinced from their accounts that the South will have 500,000 troops, actual effectives, for the spring campaigns. My informants all agree in this: that the operations of the Confederates will be divided, first, to the recovery of Chattanooga, Knoxville and East Tenessee, for which purpose Gen. Johnston will have 150,000; that this will not be attempted by assuming the offensive at first, but that General Johnston will retire toward Atlanta, intending to draw Gen. Grant after him into the interior, and to defeat the latter there, and then return and take possession of the points named; second, to the invasion of the North, to which task another of Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah Gen. McClellan's report is now printed, and is

n the hands of the binder. Congress has ordered the printing of a very meagre number of copies. But I was informed last week by a leading New York publisher, that he intended to issue an edi tion of 50,000 copies, in a neat and attractive form, immediately. In this way the public will at last get hold of this remarkable docu-

I need not say that its revelations are most startling. That your readers know already. No administration in England could live a single day after such damning proof of its guilt towards a heroic army had been made public. That the Army of the Potomac and its noble commander The publication of this report ought to be sufficient to make its illustrious author President of the United States; and doubtless it would do so, if a free election were allowed next November. For the people will contrast the wise statesmanship of Gen. McClellan, as indicated in his letters, with the shallow nonsense of the wretched railsplitter whom fanaticism placed in a position for which he is so utterly unfi-ted. In the language

of a leading journal, which has hitherto supported the administration: "In this report we see the well considered counsel of a far sighte i oldier turned from its purpose by trashy little epistles constructed upon the model first furshed by a Jack Bunsby. 'If your plan is better than my plan, then my plan is worse than your plan,' says the President chosen to rule over thirty millions of people 'If so be that this ship's gone down,' says Jack Bunshy, 'why so; but if so be that this ship arn't gone down, why so also.' And Jack Bunsby's nonsense is the ess nonsensical of the two." A nice little plan for stealing the homes and

furniture of the Southern people, as well as their barns, granaries and cattle, has been cunningly introduced into the Senate by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, in the guise of "A bill to secure nomesteads to persons in the militury service. This bill provides that all lands in the Southern States, with certain unimportant exceptions, shall be deemed "unappropriated public lands," under the operation of the confiscation act, and shall be subject to entry, under the provision of the homestead law, by any officer or soldier, black or white, who shall have served two years Wenderl Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garduring the present rebellion; the houses and buildings erected on the lands, with their contents, to go with the lands themselves. The design and purpose of this bill shows plainly the war. The leaders of that party are already provided for, in the way of fat contracts, offices, &c.; and for more than a year past they have that, at the end of the war, each man should have a soug farm in Alabama, or Georgia, or Virginia. It is in order to fulfill this promise that this atrocious bill is now brought in by Senator Wilson. Suppose a Southern man was President, and that Southern men controlled the action of Congress, would not the whole world ring with indignation if a bill were passed. to confiscate the estate of Northern men and conter them upon Southern soldiers? Surely the enormity is none the less because the deed is to

be done by the North. The exposition of the unconstitutionality of the confiscation act, which was made in the House, on the 26th inst, by Fernando Wood, was an effort which reminded me more of the constitu-tional arguments of Daniel Webster than any the Tribune. Evening Post and Herald at com thing that has been heard in Congress for a long time. It was literally ununswerable, and it will remain unanswered Nor was that part of Mr. Wood's speech, which enforced the expediency of bringing the war to a close less worthy of ad

## Five Hundred Thousand More.

The country will be astonished this morning at the announcement that Mr. Lincoln has ordered Phillips, I say veto the amnesty proclamation, a draft on the 10th of March next for a sufficient numb r of men to make half a million in all. Mr. Garrison, in reply, referred to Mr. Phillips' counting the recently secured volunteers and re recent remark in Music Hall, "that the Presienlisting veterans.

such parts of the country as have quite or almost and to night the gentlemen had spent an hour in secured the r quota under the call for three hun | blackening Mr Lincoln all over, styling him a dred thousand men. The mingled indecision and a hypocrite, and ready to sacrifice the honor of precipitancy of the administration in these con- the North to a sham peace count on the quota of the district he was origing a doing Butler and Grant have sustained the President's Butler and Grant have sustained the President's Butler and Grant have sustained the President's

It is not probable that more than two hundred Fremont. thousand men have yet been raised under the Mr Phillips said; It is not fair to criticise him original call; and in the month which is yet to when he is forbidden by the government to speak come fifty thousand will be the number, at the a word. quarter of a million of men to be secured by the to be magnitudous. new draft. If it is designed to secure that large complement, from seven to eight hundred thou- tory was the nomination for the Presidency by sand men must be drawn, unless, indeed, it is the Wm. Lloyd, Garrison, in Tremont Temple, of the intention of the Administration to throw out the man who is holding the sword of the Union at exemption fee, and cut off the various pleas by the throats of a million of slaves. which exemptions for disability have heretofore

Upon the city of New York this draft will come with peculiar severity. On account of the singular inefficiency of Supervisor Blunt, who has had the charge of recruiting in this neighbor-hood; we have not yet secured five thousand of the eighteen thousand required of us under the Juenced in his present position by the popular call of October 17 1863. Under the new call clamor. He may dismiss all such apprehen

power is concerned, the rebellion has never been stronger than it will be found to be when the spring campaign opens. The rebel Generals have a much shorter line to defend, while their armies are larger and better calculated to resist fore them.—[Rienmond Dispatch.

the advancing forces of the Union. It may be that all the half million men who are called for will be required. We think, indeed, they will be needed; but it is discreditable to the Administration that this was not foreseen months ago, be fore it stultified itself by calling for three hund red thousand men, and giving out to the country that the districts which raised the men volunta rily would not be called on for further sacrifices. and then, after the money had been laid out and the various counties and townships heavily taxed to secure volunteers, that it should break faith

with the several localities, and make an additional call, which was not expected and could not bave been provided for. It is given out from Washington as a justification that trouble is anticipated with France; but this we do not believe. The situation of affairs in Europe is too serious for Napoleon to add to his difficulties by a gratuitous controversy with

probably be stricked out of the enrollment act by Congress; but this doubtless is to stimulate volunteering .-- [ New York World.

The New Order for a Draft. A draft is ordered, but we do not expect there will be any draft, as only two, or three, or five hundred thousand men are demanded-the number is indefinite-undoubtedly the "swarms" from Massachusetts, the "three times three hundred thousand" promiscuously located, and the "flaming giants" abiding chiefly in this State,

will "block the roads" in their eager haste to 'leap into the fight." Inasmuch as the "interests of God and humanity" can only be promoted by fighting, those en-gaged in those interests, and who have solemnly ledged themselves to their advancement by steel and gunpowder, will redeem the piedge. It is not to be imagined that plucky, Puritanical, pious philanthropists will shrink from the performance of solemn duties and vows, because their fulfillment involves personal danger. Being blessed abundantly as a nation with this "salt of the earth," we look to it with confident faith, not only for preservation from the draft, but from

If we are deceived in this generous construction of character, and there is to be a draft, there, are sundry pertinent inquiries concerning its objects, manner, and probable results. If we are deceived, it is, and will be, for the reason 150,000 troops are assigned; third, to the defence that the courageous Christian cohorts to whom we have alluded have proved, and will prove, false to the pledges made, with so much of seeming earnestness and solemnity.

They pledged them-elves to prosecute the war done if its purposes were subjected to their requirements. The redemption of the pledge is now demanded. If they are not able or willing to fulfill, the Democratic party will engage to close the contest, if it be prosecuted for the purposes proclaimed by Copgress and the Administration at its commencement.

The avowed object of this new call for two, or three, or five hundred thousand men is to crush the rebellion. The rebellion against the Constitution and the Union is already subdued. The insurgent States are now combating confiscawere deliberately sacrificed in order to gratify the domination, State disintegration, unconditional tion, emancipation, general spoliation, military malignity of Lincoln, the obstinacy of Stanton, subjugation, and numberless other actions unand the contemptible je lousy of Halleck, no one known to the Constitution, devised by the prescan doubt after reading, not this report merely, ent Administration. Five hundred thousand but the official dispatches which it contains, anditional men are required to enforce these

Under this call, public safety, not less than ustice, demands that the action of Eurolling Boards should preclude all idea of unfairness. The drafts generally, hitherto, have not been fairly conducted. Democrats are justly suspicious that the party in power have operated fraudulently under the conscription law to gratify partisan animosities, to shield their own adherents, and to obtain partisan advantages in our elections. The Presidential campaign has opened it fact, although the candidates are not nominated, and partisan feeling is intense and bitter. The people should not, and will not, submit to a manipulation of the draft, which discriminates fraudulently in favor of party. We state the fact plainly and advise all parties to make due provi ion for securing and assuring

fair and open action in the premises. As to results: more than a million and a half of soldiers have already been employed to compel the South to accept the terms offered. We have no faith that two, or three, or five hundred thousand more, with those now in the service, can enforce submission to them. We may be able to occupy her territory, and even this is doubtful, but while these terms are continued, our armies will be confronted by the same people who now oppose them, driven to desperation, inured to danger, and stimulated by passions the fierce and unrelenting desire for vengeance .-

## rison on the Administration.

At an anniversary meeting in Boston on the night of the 29th of January, a spirited debate occurred between Wendell Phillips and Wm. object of the Republican party in prolonging the Lloyd Garrison upon the conduct of the Administration

The former emphatically condemned, while the latter as explicitly commended the policy of

President Lincoln Mr. Phillips said: "Either the North must rise in the opinion of unanimously crushing the President into submission, or we must have a different leader for the next four years If Mr. Chase should give up his bank system, the nation would be eighteen millions a year richer in the im mense interest which goes to these National Banks, which in thirty or forty years would pay the whole war debt, and yet this man is called a financier. We have a right to demand that the doors of the war power shall not be closed until the whole hideous cancer is destroyed. Perhaps with Chase for President, Butler in the War Department, and Fremont at the head of our armies, we might close the war in two years; but, mand, even Judge Tousey can be made to have

regard to justice. The States should be kept out til the South answers like a face in a glass to the North in her institutions. We have bought the right to say so with a he atomb of lives. Why does the President relinquish it? "It might have done when the Linerator was started in 1833, but it is but violation of a pledge in 1863, and therefore, concluded Mr. and will to my dsing day."

dent's character was a sun so bright that we This call will occasion great disappointment in | could not see the 'ex spots up in the surface,"

flicting orders will disgust every one. At first | Has not the President gone as fast and as far three handred thousand men were called for as the people would sustain him? ["No, no."] without reference to the veterans. Then it was Mr. Lincoln has traveled as fast toward the ne provided that every re enlisting veteran should gro as popular sentiment would warrant him in

their several complements, we now have an or- what said Mr. Garrison about Fremont? Events der for two hundred thousand more men. So have occurred within a year, greatly to diminish large a draft at any time would be a serious tax | my faith in Fremont. Not a word have we heard upon the resorces of the country, but it will be from him in reference to the proclamation of amborne all the more unwillingly on account of the nesty. What a glorious opportunity was there obvious bad faith of the government from the lost. Then we have the arming of 100,000 blacks, and still not one encouraging word from

outside, of the new recruits. This will leave a Mr. Garrisou-No! he has always had a right

Stephen Foster said the strangest event of his-The sentiment of the audience appeared about equally divided on the subject.

General Joseph Johnston.

respondent of the London Morning Herald ex-presses the fear that Gen Johnston may be in-

We observe that the intelligent Richmond cor-

over thirty thousand men will be required from Gen. Johnston does not hold in any degree of re the city of New York, and consequently five- spect unenlightened public opinion. He is going sixths of our quota will have to be drafted. If to do just what he thinks best, and will stand as pervisors are at all in earnest in firm as a rock upon the basis of his own judg having New Hork make a creditable record, they ment. And a more solid judgment in the art of should put some competent person in Blunt's place. His conduct is the more reprehensible, as instead of attending to his special business, he diers whom this great struggle has produced, and employs his clerks to write notices for the daily papers declaring that the quota is rapidly being filled, for the purpose of deceiving the community.

look forward with a high and hopeful spirit to the future of his great army. We have watched him from the beginning, and our admiration of him is greater at this hour than when he fell like It is very clear that recent advices from the a thunderbolt upon the columns of the enemy at South must have seriously alarmed the Adminis Manasses. Gen. Joe. Johnston is no ordinary tration respecting the probabilities of the coming spring campaign. Notwithstanding the accounts which reach us from the Confederacy of the sho these of supplies and the despair of the middle classes, it is evident that so far as military

SENATE WASHINGTON, February 1.

The Vice President, Hamlin, presented the signation of Senator Bayard of Delaware. Mr. Davis of Kentucky rose to a personal exlanation of the course imputed to him by the nator from Maine. Mr. Morrill presented the credentials of Sena-

or Reed Biddle, elected to fill the vacancy caused y the resignation of Senator Bayard of Delaware. The resolution of Mr. Doolittle, requestir he appearance of some persons connected with epartments, before the Committee of Investigaon, was taken up. Grimes supported the resolution at length, as

an act of justice. The departments introduced a long letter from Donald McKay in defense of Asherwood and the Navy Department.

HOUSE.

Various resolutions proposing increased pay to erty pensioners, to give further protection to emigrants going to the territories, &c., were adopted Mr. Blair offered a resolution for the appoint ment of a select committee to inquire into the operations and results of the Treasury Department trade restrictions as to commercial intercourse with the rebellious States; whether frauds have not been practiced by its agents, and favoritism shown.

Debate arising, the resolution was laid over. Mr. Eldridge offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of repealing or suspending the conscription act; and, in order to secure the men | the passage of the resolution. necessary to put down the rebellion, giving increased pay and bounties to volunteers.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the proposition on the table. Carried-84 to 42. Mr. Grinnell offered a reslution declaring that more vigorous policy of enlisting persons of African descent in the army should meet the approbation of the House. Adopted. The House resumed consideration of th to revive the rank of Lieutenant General.

Mr. Garfield opposed it. They should wait until the war is over before conferring the title. Mr. Schenk, in voting for it, would do so with out in the least degree wishing to be understood as interfering with the President's selection. Mr Evans opposed the bill. Mr Washburne, of Illinois, spoke of the ex-

ploits of Gen Grant. Mr Ross offered an amendmendment recommending General Grant for the position of Lieutenant General, which was agreed to-111 against 12

The bill was then passed-96 against 41. The House then went into Committee on the bill amendatory of the enrollment act. Several amendments were discussed. Nothing of importance, however, was done.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 2.

Hon. George Read Biddle, from Delaware, appeared and took the oath of office. Yates, Governor of Illinois, petitioning Congress to exercise its constitutional power for the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the it made an issue between the President and those Slavery.

and Commodore Ringgold pere passed. Mr. Fessenden presented papers relating to an nerease in the salaries of certain Consuls; also communication relative to destitute passengers | that the Administration should act in obedience anded in foreign countries by rebel pirates. Re terred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Doolittle's resolution, requesting the de partments to send a person to represent them beore the Committees of Investigation, was taken

Mr. Hale opposed Mr. Doolittle's resolution as mnecessary and productive of mischief, its effect | July, '62, which shall be received and held suffieing to turn every committee into a common

Justice's Court, before which pettifoggers hereafter arise under said act. would appear and indefinitely prolong its ses-Mr. Doolittle defended his resolution, stating that he considered its adoption necessary to fulfil ends of justice in the matter of investigations into frauds in which the heads of departments were

anxious for scrutiny as any Senatar. Mr. Trumbull opposed the resolution. Further consideration was postponed till Mon-

recruits belonging to disloyal owners

Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment. He adversaries are doing, and ought to take immediate measures to meet and fight them with their into the service, but we should pay loyal masters own weapons. re-sonable compensation for them. He thought by a carefully prepared law we ought to enroll the slaves of the United States and secure them their freedom for their services, and he was pre pared to vote for a comprehensive system of emancipation, with a just compensation to loyal

Mr. Carlisle obtained the floor to reply. Adjourned.

Mr Schenck explained the differences between the Senate bill and the substitute recommended by the House Committe on Naval Affairs. Mr. Chandler made a speech on the confisca

Mr. Broomall made a speech in favor of the onfiscation of rebel estates.

The House went into committee on the Senate bill amendatory of the eurollment act. Mr. Davis, of New York, replied to Mr. Chandler, saying that the country could not exist on the basis of such patriotism as his colleague ex-

Mr. Anderson spiritedly replied to William F. Allen, who some days ago made allusions to him He charged Allen with sympathizing and apologizing for treason.

Mr. Allen responded, resterating that Anderson's election to the House was by the aid of the The colloquy was of a sharp personal charac-

SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 3.

The enlistment bill was postponed until to-The report of the Committee on the Judiciary a the Hale case was adopted and discharged. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the Senate took up the House bill as reported by the Committee out delay.

on Finance, with amendments. Mr. Fessenden explained at length the effects and merits of the committee's amendments. The consideration of the revenue bill was postponed until to morrow.

Mr. Sumner presented a protest from Germans of Boston, against the President's scheme of reconstruction. Referred. The Senate adopted an amendment to the revenue bill, leaving a tax of 60 cents on all polls early.

tion, or on sale previous to the 1st of July next. The bill repealing the acts allowing foreign goods to be imported into Canada through the that two Union men at least shall constitute a United States, or exported from Canada through part of the Election Board the United States, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A bill was introduced equalizing the pay of

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee on the amendatory enlistment bill.

Mr. Myers proceeded to show that if, as had been asserted, the draft was unpopular, it was because of certain traitors who had striven by their speeches to render it odious. Mr. Williams made a speech in favor

The debate here closed, and the committee occeded to discuss the amendments.

SENATE.

uffered by colored troops.

Mr. Conness introduced an amendment placing olored troops on a similar footing with white After the passage of the act the debate was continued at considerable length.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the revenue bill

was taken up.

Mr. Hendricks moved an amendment inserting 40 cents instead of 70 cents per gallon on liquors distilled and sold or removed for consumption, or on sale after the las of July, 1864, and 40

Mr. Fessenden said we would tax articles to the Old Testa btain revenue according to what it would bear, 5,642 words.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. and the tax would fall on the consumers iquor wherever it was sold.

Mr. Hendricks' amendment was rejected Mr. Doolittle moved to recommit the bill with astructions to report a proviso taxing liquors on hand prior to July 1st 20 cents per gallon.

Rejected, 14 against 29. The bill as amended by the Finance Committee was then passed.

After an executive session the Senate ad-HOUSE.

Mr. Kasson reported a bill relating to the capture of cotton and the disposition thereof. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Printing Committee reported in favor of rinting 10,000 copies of the foreign correspondence for the use of the State Department.

After some opposition the resolution was passed with 17 nays. The House then resumed the consideration of the amendatory confiscation bill Mr. Woodbridge argued in favor of restraining

the persons of rebels, and confiscating their prop-Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table Disagreed to, 71 to 83.

Mr. Kernan made a speech opposing the passage of the resolution and also of the confiscation

Mr. Wilson spoke in advocacy of the resolution, which proposes to do only what the Consti tution authorizes. He expressed his surprise that the lovers of the Constitution opposed the measure, its object being justly to punish traitors who ought not to be shielded and who were not to be pacified with olive branches and honeyed words.

The House ordered the previous question on Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, considered confiscation as the living law of the land, and therefore it was before the House.

Mr. Pendleton moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered, and the passage of the resolution The motion was laid on the table by two ma-

The Speaker then announced the question and

the passage of the resolution. Mr. Voorhees moved to adjourn. Mr. Craven moved that the House adjourn till These and other resolutions were evidently designed to prevent action on the confiscation resolutions, and occapied more than an hour, votes being taken by yeas and nays At quarter before five o'clock Mr. Davis, of Maryland,

moved to adjourn till to morrow.

Adjourned. WASHINGTON, February 5.

The Senate was not in session to day. HOUSE. The House refused to adjourn till Monday, and proceeded to vote on Holmes' motion to table the resolution amendatory of the confiscation act, which was disagreed to-77 to 80.

yeas and pays to delay time, when an accommodation was arrived at concerning the action on the joint resolution, namely, that Messrs. Blair, Mr. Sumper presented the petition of Richard of Missouri, Smith, of Kentucky, and Pruyn shall

Several motions were made and voted on by

who, as a party, supported him. Mr. Smith of Kentucky favored the confisca-Joint resolutions of thanks to Gen. Thomas | tion of all rebel property. We should whip this bellish rebellion down.

Mr. Pruvn of New York made a speech against

secession, but claimed the privilege of insisting

to the Constitution. The resolution passed: aves, 82; noes, 74. The joint resolution as passed amends that of July, 1862, making it read that no punishment or proceeding under it shall be so construed as to work forteiture of estate of offender, contrary to Mr. Hale spoke in opposition. The debate will the Federal Constitution; provided that no other public warning or proclamation shall be required than that made by the President on the 21st of

> cient in all cases now pending and that may The House then adjourned until Monday.

We copy the following from the Fort Wayne We give below a copy of a circular issued by the Lincoln League in this city, and sent to the faithful in all the townships in the county. It provides for a very thorough organization, and unless the Democrats should follow the example, The enrollment bill was then taken up, the and have a similar effective organization, it cannestion being on Henderson's amendment limit- not but prove highly serviceable to the Lincoln ing freedom to the wives and children of slave ites and disastrous to us Forewarned is forearmed; the Democrats can now see what their

> For the purpose of thoroughly organizing the Union men of Allen county, the Central Committee recommend the following:

three or five active, reliable men, to act as a Township Committee. 2. Such Committee to select one number for chairman, one for secretary and one for treas-

3. Such committee to divide their township in such convenient districts as they may deem advisable, and assign each to one of their num-4 The duty of the chairman is to call all the

tral Committee. 5 The duty of the secretary is to keep a correct account of all meetings, and a correct ac count of the number of voters of each class reported to him by the District Committees.

they may order. 7. The Township Committee to meet twice a month until June, and after that once a week till the Presidential election.

9. The duty of a member having charge of a district, is to make out a full and complete alphabetical list of voters, classifying as follows: Union (U;) Copperhead (C;) Doubtful (D;) Illegal (I;)

Township Secretary. 10. He is to report to the committee what persons or documents are necessary to influence

11. Before the election, to see every Union man in his district and to get his promise to be at. the polls before 12 o'clock on the day of election. 12 Ascertain the name of every dilatory, or sick Union man, and see that proper means are provided to secure his attendance.

conveyances at the polls, ready for service. 14. Have your challengers selected and at the 15. Impress upon all Union men the importance of not only being at the polls early, but to remain there until they are closed, and to insist

16. At 12 o'clock, send your conveyances for all absent Union men.

17 Appoint some one to remain at the polls until the vote is counted out, and immediately bring the same to the Central Committee. 18. Urge every Union man to subscribe for a county Union paper. ISAAC JENKINSON, Moses DRAKE, Jr., B. W. OAKLEY.

J. L. WILLIAMS, D. P. WHEDON, Central Committee.

-Says the Washington correspondent of the

New York Journal of Commerce: The great feature of the debate in the House last evening was a speech on Confiscation from Mr Edgerton, of Indiana, He came here with a high reputation and his first speech has given Washington, February 4.

On motion, Mr. Wilson's joint resolution equalizing the pay of soldiers in the army was taken up.

Mr. Wilson explained at length the grievances of the single declaration that he made, "that the work of true restoration must begin in the hearts of the people, in driving out begin in the hearts of the people, in driving out hatred and malice and mean cupidity, in restoring reverence for the Constitution and its sacred obligations, in a disposition to temper mercy with justice, in a disposition to bury in oblivion the follies and sins of the past. So long as we have men who can sincerely talk in that strain, we must not dispair of the Republic.

According to Max Miller, a well educated or on sale after the 1st of July, 1864, and 40 man in conversation uses only about 3,000 or cents instead of 80 cents after January 1st, 1865.

He supported his amendment at length.

Mr. Fessenden replied.

man in conversation uses only about 3,000 or 4,000 words. Eloquent speakers may command 10,000, Shakspeare wrote all his plays with 15,000, Milton's works are built up with 8,000, and the Old Testament says all it has to say with

and heart courses the philadelphia than

1. The Union men of each township to select

meetings and make regular reports to the Cen-

6. The duty of the treasurer is to collect such funds as may be ordered to be raised by the Township Committee, and pay out the same as

8. The chairman of a Township Committee, or one that he may select, shall report to the Central Committee or ce a month until June 1st, and after that once a week until the Presidential

and as soon as possible report the same to the

doubtful voters, and to attend to the matter with-

13. Make your arrangements to have your